

REPORT

-ON-

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th July 1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(a)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Indians in Canada ...	743	Compulsory vaccination ...	749
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>	Calcutta Improvement ...	<i>ib.</i>
The fate of the <i>Komagata Maru</i> : the lesson it teaches ...	<i>ib.</i>	Terrible cattle plague in the Sundarbans ...	750
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>	Waste of money by the Mymensingh District Board ...	<i>ib.</i>
Chinese interference in Tibet ...	<i>ib.</i>	Malaria in the Mymensingh district ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Gladstone's retirement from South Africa ...	<i>ib.</i>	Malaria and its causes ...	<i>ib.</i>
Albanian affairs ...	744	The jute godowns of Hatkhola ...	751
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Mismanagement in the Medical College Hospital ...	<i>ib.</i>
(a)—Police—		The Calcutta Medical College ...	752
Prohibiting Shikar in Brindaban ...	744	"The Indian (sic) Medical Council" ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Police and a Magistrate ...	<i>ib.</i>	Bengal Medical Registration Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Why are dacoities not prevented?" ...	<i>ib.</i>	Election of Medical practitioners on the Bengal Registration Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
Misbehaving soldiers ...	745	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
An alleged outrage ...	<i>ib.</i>	Tenure-holder and raiyat, Midnapore ...	753
The Noakhali Police ...	<i>ib.</i>	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Magistrate of Dehra Dun and security from newspapers ...	<i>ib.</i>	A serious matter ...	...
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Accident to railway men guarding the route of the special train of His Excellency the Governor ...	754
Success in the High Court—conviction by a Deputy Magistrate set aside by the High Court ...	745	Inconvenience on a railway. Delay in the transit of goods on the Katwa line ...	<i>ib.</i>
Trial of European accused ...	<i>ib.</i>	About village embankments. Khas mahal embankments in the Midnapore district ...	<i>ib.</i>
(c)—Jails—		The people's prayer. A new drainage canal for the Contai subdivision ...	<i>ib.</i>
Nil.		Serious floods in the Ajay ...	755
(d)—Education—		(h)—General—	
Technical education and Government Comilla Elliot Artisan School ...	746	Deprived of titles ...	755
College students are theatricals ...	<i>ib.</i>	Differential treatment; Government partiality towards its white employes ...	756
Establishment of age in the Calcutta University by means of sworn affidavits ...	<i>ib.</i>	"Recognition of merit"—a Bengali appointed Government Pleader of Chapra ...	<i>ib.</i>
Admission into the Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta ...	<i>ib.</i>	Dr. S. C. Banerjee as President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Eden Girls' School, Dacca ...	747	The President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Bethune College ...	<i>ib.</i>	The proposed Civil Court for Calcutta ...	<i>ib.</i>
The mischief done by Mr. Stapleton to the Narayan ganj School remedied ...	<i>ib.</i>	The Pingna Munsiff's Court ...	757
High education in Mymensingh ...	748	Lord Carmichael's reception at Mymensingh ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. Stapleton ...	<i>ib.</i>	A new division ...	<i>ib.</i>
Inconvenience of students ...	<i>ib.</i>	The proposed partition of Mymensingh ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Deputy Magistrate of Bhadrak and the local school committee ...	749		

(h)—General—concluded.

Partition of Mymensingh ...	758
Transfer of the headquarters of Noakhali and inclusion of Nizampur within the Noakhali district ...	ib.
The Cawnpore Mosque ...	ib.
The India Council Bill ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
Rejection of the India Council Bill ...	759
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Devottar properties ...	759
The law for the prevention of usury ...	ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Causes of famines in India ...	759
Scarcity at Natore ...	760
Scarcity of food at Ramnagar, in the Contai subdivision ...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Lady Hardinge ...	760
<i>Ibid</i> ...	761
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
Show of loyalty and sympathy ...	ib.
The Viceroy's birthday ...	762
"The Hardinge Birthday" at College Square ...	ib.
Awful remarks by Magistrate ...	ib.
Indian students in England ...	ib.
Sorrows of village life ...	ib.
Grave danger in Great Britain ...	ib.
Colour distinction in India ...	763

PAGE.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st January 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	300
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
11	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	300
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,500
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 60 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kansai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	1,500
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 43 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	9,000
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	1,000
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	600
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	100
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu ; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar. Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	...	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 32 years.	1,000
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	800
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrsingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahiya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-guta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grāhasṭha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Prebodb Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amerendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
81	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	1,400
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,500
87	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
91	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
92	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
93	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750
94	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
95	"Krisnak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
96	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath ...	.....
97	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
98	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
99	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	200
100	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300
101	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 31 years.	350
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
104	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
105	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mosum-ul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
110	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
115	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
116	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,300
117	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
118	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Faslar Rahman, Muhammadan	500
120	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhatta-charyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
122	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
123	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
124	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
125	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
127	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....
128	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 39 years	900
129	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	200
131	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Do	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
132	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
133	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	900
135	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
136	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	500
137	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 33 years.	500
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo...	5,000
139	"Pridi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose	300
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbans.	300
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	300
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaiwarta; age 33 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	300
157	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000
161	"Sanskrit" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly	.....	.....
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Sanskrit Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
167	"Sevapati" (P) ..	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
168	Serampore (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	300
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
177	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
178	Sri Nityananda Sevak (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	17,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
187	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
198	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	500 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 49 years.	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 26 years.	450
201	"Uchchhata" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	150
202	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 43 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	300
205	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.	900
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.	750
209	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
210	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
211	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
212	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.	6,000
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu ...	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
219	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. B. Holland ...	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
223	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
225	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 40 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Ribong" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	R. G. Phillips ...	500
227	"Phring Phring" (L ^a) ...	Do. ...	Do.	D. Medonald ...	400
228	"Agraval" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ohuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	300
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
237	"Sovak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, M.A.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Arya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do.	Rai Yedu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	.....	.....
248	"Negare Basam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 25 years and another.	.....
<i>Urdu.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly	.....	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st January 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Jangipur Samvad" ...	Murshidabad, Baghuanathgunge.	Weekly ...	.....	...
2	"Theatre" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	.....	15,000

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE marginally noted papers are indignant at the refusal of the Canada Government to allow the Indians on board the *Komagata Maru* to land in that country, and ask the Government of India to retaliate by prohibiting the entrance of Canadians into India. The papers are confident that if the people of India unitedly ask the Government to pass a law in this connection it will accede to their request.

2. We are deeply grieved to learn, writes the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th July, that the Canada Government has refused the Indians on board the *Komagata Maru*

Ibid.

to land in Canada. We should think that it was time the people of India were told definitely which parts of the British Empire are open to His Majesty's Indian subjects and which not. We must also say that the people of those Colonies, which do not admit Indians, should not be allowed to enter into India. If Colonial Governments can make laws for protecting the interests of the peoples of those Colonies, why should not the Government of India also legislate for the sake of the people of India?

3. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 13th July writes:—

The fate of the *Komagata Maru*: the lesson it teaches. The *Statesman*, the *Englishman*, the *Times* and some other papers describe Gurdit Singh's act as silly, but they do not for a moment think why an Indian has spent such a large sum as two lakhs and ten thousand rupees for protecting the rights of his countrymen in a foreign land. The people of India hesitate to buy *swadeshi* cloths because they are dearer than foreign-made cloths by a few annas only. But the fact that an Indian has spent such a huge sum of money shows that a great awakening has taken place in this country. The *Statesman* and the *Englishman* may not relish the idea, but the day is sure to come when the doors of all British Colonies are sure to open to the Indians' knocks.

4. Referring to the refusal of the Government of Canada to provide the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* with their return fares and provisions, the *Samay* [Calcutta]

Ibid.

of the 17th July says:—

It may have been degrading to the Indians to have made the prayer to the Government of Canada for fares and provisions, but it has also been extremely inhuman on the part of that Government to have driven them away from their shores by means fair and foul and then refuse them provisions for the return journey. This brutality on the part of the Government will ever remain an object lesson to the whole world. Let it not, after this, boast of its civilisation and manliness.

5. Commenting on the speech of Sir Edward Grey in Parliament regarding the interference of China in Tibet even when Britain and Russia have agreed that they

Chinese interference in Tibet.

will not interfere, the *Bharat Mitra* of the 20th July says that from his speech it appears that Britain has made up its mind to quarrel with China, and that China will be treated in the same manner as other Eastern nations have been treated by the Liberal Government in co-operation with Russia, and it is afraid that in that case a war may break out.

6. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th July, referring to the retirement of Lord Gladstone, says:—From a political point of view his regime was unsatisfactory. It says it never expected such weakmindedness from the

Lord Gladstone's retirement from South Africa.

son of the famous Gladstone as was shown by him at the time of the quarrel of the Indians with the Government of South Africa. But at the same time it appreciates the advice which he gave to the Colonials while leaving South Africa, namely, there must be something wrong in the Government of the country where there is continuous discontent and rebellion, and that the influence of the white man will become evanescent if their treatment of other people remains what it is now.

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1914.
DARSAK,
July 17th, 1914.
BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.
ANANDA BHARAT
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 14th, 1914.

BARISAL HITASHI,
July 13th, 1914.

SAMAY,
July 17th, 1914.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 20th, 1914.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 20th, 1914.

AL-HILAL,
July 15th, 1914.

7. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 15th July remarks that the state of Albania is every day growing worse and worse. This in its opinion is quite natural because the form of

Albanian affairs.

Government which has been thrust upon her by Europe does not suit her at all and is moreover destructive of all national life and sentiments.

The Albanians of whom 95 per cent. are Moslems want a Moslem ruler to govern them. When the Christian peoples of the Balkans wanted to throw off Muhammadan rule it was a legitimate aspiration on their part. In response to this sentiment, England helped Greece and Russia helped Bulgaria to throw off the Turkish yoke. But when Albania claims similar privileges it is considered a very revolutionary and disloyal demand on her part to put forth such a claim.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

8. Babu Manorenjan Guha Thakurta writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July supporting the agitation for prohibiting Shikar in Brindaban. The killing of animals has been forbidden in that place ever

since the most ancient days, and the Moghal Emperors passed strict orders in this connection. In the year 1808 two British soldiers who went to have some game hunting there were killed by the local people; and since 1860 the shooting of animals within the holy precincts of the place has led to more than one breach of the peace and at one time even attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, where most of the sacred places of the Hindus are situated, will prohibit the killing of animals in Brindaban.

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1914.

9. Referring to the report which appeared in a recent issue of the *Star of Utkal* about the Superintendent of Police, Balasore, having refused to furnish a certain Deputy Magistrate with the original of a petition submitted by a man against a certain police-officer who had assaulted him, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

Has the Superintendent of Police really behaved so arrogantly towards the Deputy Magistrate? The complainant states in his petition to the Magistrate that he (the Magistrate) can punish the Superintendent even with simple imprisonment if he does not supply him (the Magistrate) with the papers required for the case or give a satisfactory explanation for not doing so. We invite the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa to the matter, for such *subbardust* police officers often prevent timid Deputy Magistrates from doing justice.

34 PARGANAS
VARTAVAKA,
July 14th, 1914.

10. Pandit Umesh Chandra Vidyaratna writes the following in the 24-*Parganas Vartavaka* [Bhowanipur] of the 14th July:—

It is a pity that in spite of India being under British rule dacoities have become so frequent in the country. The Government has disarmed the people but still dacoits are always well provided with deadly weapons. This fact leads one to think that it is because the officials of Government are foreigners and neither know anything about the people nor care to learn anything from the leaders of the people, that efficient means have not yet been devised for putting an end to the dacoities. Dacoities are mostly committed by low-class Hindus and Musalmans, Hindusthanis and coolies, and sometimes by Cabulis. These dacoits are always armed and we all know how the dacoits of Birguna (in the Bakerganj district) fought with the police, who wanted to arrest them, with guns. It is often the case that chaukidars and punchayets do not give information against dacoits, either because they (the dacoits) are in some way related to them or because there is some unholy alliance between the dacoits and themselves. Every inhabitant of a village knows which ones of his neighbours are honest men and which not. So if the Government can enlist the co-operation of the educated men in every

village dacoits can be easily tracked out. It is said that the police often get regular bribes from thieves and dacoits and, therefore, do not try to prevent them committing their crimes. I, therefore, suggest that the police should be properly reformed, that low-class Hindus and Mussalmans should be disarmed, and chankidars and punchayets should be recruited from a better class of people than at present.

11. Referring to a correspondence published in the *Bengalee* newspaper in which it is said that recently some soldiers, while returning by a train from a foot-ball match

MOHAMMADI,
July 17th, 1914.

Misbehaving soldiers. at Budge-Budge, behaved very improperly towards an Indian female in a train in the next station and even tried to enter into her compartment, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says:—

European soldiers, when they get loose, become brutes as it were. We hope that the authorities will take particular care to prevent them from molesting the public.

12. On the same subject, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

An alleged outrage. The allegation is a very serious one and we ask the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and also the Railway Board to put a stop to diabolical incidents like this. Outrages on women have of late been rather frequent on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and unless something is done we are afraid female honour will not be safe on railways.

13. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 13th July considers the police of the town of Noakhali as quite a worthless lot. They are supposed to be the protectors of life and property, but in reality they are nothing of the kind. Murders, rapes, thefts and dacoities are happening frequently, in some cases very near the thana, but the police have so far done nothing to put a stop to these crimes. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government more than once, but in vain. We appeal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to reform the local police and thus assure the public of safety to their lives and properties.

NOAKHALI
SAMILANI,
July 13th, 1914.

14. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th July understands that the Magistrate of Dehra Dun has acquired the habit of demanding security from the managers of newspapers and advises Sir James Meston to put him right so that other District Magistrates may not catch the contagion.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 19th, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

15. Referring to the acquittal by the High Court of a man who had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Balasore of an offence under section 82 D, of the Registration Act and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

This shows that the system of vesting Deputy Magistrates with judicial powers is bad. The Government have appointed many a commission, but so far nothing has been done to put up a stop to such travesty of justice.

16. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that the trial of Europeans charged with the murder of Indians should be conducted very carefully so as to be above

BHARAT MITRA,
July 20th, 1914.

Trial of European accused. all criticism; but it is sorry to find that the reverse is generally the case. It further says that the Assistant Manager Hudson of Dalugram tea garden has been charged in the Court of Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet with the offence of having beaten a cooly named Fand to death. It says that it would not comment on the matter as the case is *sub judice* but would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to two facts. They are that in spite of the gravity of the charge, the manager is given a chair to sit on in court, and says that this has a very prejudicial effect on the minds of

the people. He asks whether a chair would have been given to him if he were not a European.

The second is that on the side of the Crown the case is being conducted by a Sub-Inspector. Commenting on this the paper says that even in cases of much less importance the Government engages Vakils and Counsel, while this case is being conducted by a Court Inspector only, and goes on to ask the readers to consider whether the above fact shows the impartiality of the Government.

(d)—Education.

TRIPURAH HITAIISHI,
July 15th, 1914.

17. Referring to the very small number of students that have sought admission to the Comilla Elliot Artizan School this session, the *Tripurah Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 15th July observes that the outlook of the school is not hopeful, as students are not forthcoming in appreciable numbers, and there is great doubt if the District Board will be able to maintain it any longer without any extra income from school-fees. The paper also expresses its disappointment at the Government's hesitation to take up the management of the school as it intended to do some time ago. This means the school will have to be abolished for want of students as also for want of funds. It is also a significant fact that students are everywhere wanting in other technical schools as well. Instead of allowing such schools to be closed for want of students like the B. class attached to the Comilla Zilla School, which the Government is said to have abolished for the same reason, the Government should, the paper suggests, enquire as to why students are not forthcoming in technical schools and do the needful to prevent the causes operating against the spread of technical education in this province.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

18. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July heartily approves of the letter which the Registrar of the Calcutta University has addressed to the heads of affiliated colleges and recognized schools in connection with theatricals held by students and writes:—

The University will do a real good to the student community if it can stop their taking part in theatricals which are not only a source of distraction but also makes them addicted to luxuries. The authorities of Government educational institutions are to a great extent responsible for this mischief. When students took part in the swadeshi agitation and used to shout "Bande Mataram," the authorities became nervous lest this should turn the students' minds from their studies. But now many professors of colleges encourage theatricals. A poor people like ourselves, who have much up-hill work to perform, ought not to dissipate their energies in amusements which befit only a wealthy nation like the English, but prepare themselves for the world by a stoic education. We hope that the University as well as the professors and the students' guardians will see that theatrical performances are not held in colleges.

BASUMATI,
July 18th, 1914.

19. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th July takes exception to the new procedure, adopted by the Calcutta University, of asking guardians to swear affidavits before Magistrates regarding the age of their boys and then submit those affidavits to the University with a fee of Re. 1 per head. The objection is made on the ground that the procedure is a costly one and will fall heavily on poor guardians.

BASUMATI,
July 18th, 1914.

20. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says that only three of the students who passed the last B. Sc. examination with Honours from the Presidency College have been admitted into the M. Sc. class of the college, and the rest have been refused admission. The college admits 20 students in the M. Sc. class. This year these 20 students comprise the above three students, five students from the mufassal and 12 students from the other Calcutta colleges who passed in the Pass Course. Admission into the

Medical College also has become very difficult and troublesome. It is rumoured that these irregularities are caused by the narrowmindedness and selfishness of certain persons. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

21. A correspondent makes the following complaints against the hostel attached to the Eden Girls' School, Dacca:—

The Eden Girls' School,
Dacca.

(1) Early rising is not enforced in the hostel, and the girls seldom get up before 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. They give an hour to their toilet, prayers and breakfast and begin their studies at 8 o'clock. There is a strict rule requiring them to finish their bath within 9 o'clock, and so they get scarcely an hour for their studies in the morning, which, I must say, is too short. The girls have to go to bed at 9 P.M., and these long hours of sleep encourage laziness, and injure their health no doubt. They have an hour in the morning and a couple of hours at night to do their home task in; and as it is impossible to finish their work within such a short time they often get behindhand with their lessons. The girls ought to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning, study from 6 to 8-30 A.M., and again from 7 to 9 30 P.M., thus devoting five hours to their lessons.

(2) There are only two bath-rooms in the hostel, and as the number of boarders is from 40 to 50 who have to finish their bath in one hour, many of them cannot bathe daily. In fact, many girls bathe only once in five or six days. Then, again, it is not possible for a girl to bathe, dry her hair, eat her meal and dress, all within one hour. Girls often do not take a full bath so as to avoid the necessity of having to dry their hair. Many of them go to school with their hair wet and suffer from bad headaches in consequence, and sometimes lose their hair also. There are no proper bathing arrangements in the hostel, either in the Indian or in the European style, and the result is that the boarders cannot clean their persons well. I know of a girl whose head was full of lice. There should be one bath-room for every five boarders at least. The latrine arrangements also leave much to be desired.

(3) The cooking is quite abominable. Much of the food is underdone, and considering that each girl has to pay Rs. 8 for her board and the Government supplements this amount by another Rs. 5, it is a pity that the boarders should be given food which is not fit for human consumption. I would ask the Lady Superintendent of the hostel to have her meals with the boarders, instead of having separate arrangements of her own, and to increase the number of cooks and maid-servants.

(4) There are no matrons in the hostels for looking after little girls and the elder girls have to do this work, which is not, consequently, properly done. The little girls are not, therefore, well cared for.

(5) The want of private tutresses is also a source of great inconvenience, specially to girls in the lower classes. I invite the attention of Mr. French, the President of the School Committee, to the abovementioned grievances and hope that he will have them removed.

22. Referring to the rumour of a new house being hired for the Bethune College, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July writes:—

The Bethune College.

We do not think a new house is at all necessary for the Bethune College, for the spacious building which is used as the Principal's quarters can accommodate a large number of students. Besides, if the land which has been acquired for the college be built upon, there will be no necessity for a hired house. We heard also that a Professor of Mathematics will be appointed in the college. We would advise the Director of Public Instruction to bring Babu Kaliprasanna Das from Hazaribagh as he had worked in the institution before and will be able to do better justice to the post than a new man.

23. The Narayanganj correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July writes that Mr. Bartley, the President of the

The mischief done by Mr. Stapleton to the Narayanganj School remedied.

Nayanganj School Committee, has permitted the school to open a new section to the entrance class, thus undoing the mischief done by Mr. Stapleton who had issued an order forbidding such a step. The President has also directed that fees of students in the new section should be Rs. 2-8, instead of Rs. 4 as previously ordered. Mr. Stapleton has thus been neatly snubbed. Mr. Stapleton is always anxious

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

to follow the Fullarian policy. A few days ago he wanted to inspect the Madanganj School and told Babu Nityananda Datta, a member of the school committee, that there should be an equal number of Hindus and Musalmans on the Executive Committee of the school, instead of 8 Hindus and 2 Musalmans as at present. Nityananda Babu said that there was no chance of getting more than two educated Musalmans in the locality and that it was useless to have illiterate Musalmans on the committee. Mr. Stapleton, however, insisted on his instructions being carried out, and as Nityananda Babu refused to do so he left the school in a dudgeon. The writer understands that a deputation will soon wait upon His Excellency the Governor in connection with this matter, and he hopes that His Excellency will have Mr. Stapleton transferred to some other department of the Government and thus grant the people of the Dacca Division the relief they need so much.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 7th, 1914.

24. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th July says that the cause of high education in Mymensingh is being injured by the want of a sufficient number of schools and colleges at the place and by the orders issued by Mr. Stapleton and the Ananda Mohan College Council to admit only a limited number of students in the existing institutions.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 7th, 1914.

25. Mr. Surendranath Banerji's question in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th July, was a little erroneous. No written notice has yet been served by Mr. Stapleton for reducing the number of students in the Mymensingh school. But when the authorities of the local City Schools were going to extend the school building Mr. Stapleton requested them by a letter to refrain from doing so and in the letter clearly expressed his desire that the three lower classes should be abolished. It is not perhaps liked by the educational authorities that the Mrityunjay and City Schools should have such a large number of students as they generally have. These two schools are, however, the only hope of Mymensingh people, and in spite of these two schools admitting a large number of students they had last year to refuse admission to so many as 500 students. In view of these circumstances has Mr. Stapleton asked Government to establish more schools at Mymensingh? Why does Government try to reduce the number of students in the existing schools without first establishing new schools? Why is the District Magistrate opposed to the establishment of new schools in the town? Mufassal places are unhealthy while Mymensingh town has the reputation of being a very healthy place. This is why students flock in large numbers to this town.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July has the following:—
The behaviour of Mr. Stapleton towards the schools of the Dacca Division is gradually becoming quite unbearable. He has recently issued a circular prohibiting the admission of more than forty students in any class in the High Schools of Dacca and Narayanganj, although the number allowed under the University Regulations is fifty. The authorities of the schools asked him to allow them to open new sections to classes in which more than forty students have to be taken, but Mr. Stapleton rejected the application. They then appealed to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and though the permission has been granted the school-fee for the students of the new sections has been fixed at Rs. 4 instead of the usual one of Rs. 2-8. A question was asked in the Legislative Council in this connection, but the Government denied the existence of any such circular. If it be not the wish of the Government to indirectly put an end to the English schools and colleges run by Indians in Dacca, they ought to consider whether it is proper to keep Mr. Stapleton in his present post any longer. We may also mention here that want of accommodation in the colleges of Calcutta has proved to be a great hardship to students. Under the new rules of the University no college class is to consist of more than 150 students, and thus a large number of students are refused admission by the colleges. In many cases students who want to see the Principal of a college in his college are driven away by the gatekeeper. Will the new Vice-Chancellor of the University kindly look into the matter?

27. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says:—

The Deputy Magistrate of Bhadrak and the local school committee.

Some time ago the Deputy Magistrate of Bhadrak in the Balasore district dissolved the old school committee in the town and constituted a new committee. The local people petitioned the Director of Public Instructions of the province against this step taken by the Deputy Magistrate, but to no effect. Recently, the Deputy Magistrate has dispensed with the services of the head master and another teacher of the school without even consulting the new committee constituted by him. If teachers can be dismissed by a Deputy Magistrate, why then keep a school committee? No self-respecting educated man will take service in the school under such circumstances.

BASUMATI,
July 18th, 1914.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal administration.*

28. Referring to the meetings which have been recently held at Hyderabad (Sindh) to protest against compulsory vaccination, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July

Compulsory vaccination.

writes:—

The Government's motive is, no doubt, good, but since a large number of His Majesty's loyal subjects are strongly against compulsory vaccination it had better abandon the idea, especially in consideration of the disaster which happened at Malkowal a few years ago in connection with plague inoculation.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July publishes the following criticism of the doings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust:—

Calcutta Improvement.

Trust:—

Secrecy seems to be the guiding principle of the Trust. We admit that secrecy is necessary in certain matters. But it is not so in all matters. The purpose of the Trust is that people should not be allowed to know beforehand which lands will be taken by it. Employees of the Trust, however, practically divulge this secret by inspecting and surveying the lands beforehand. Why then keep up the show of secrecy in this matter?

It is proper that the public should be informed beforehand as to which land is intended to be taken by the Trust and for which purpose. Special and careful enquiry and consideration should be made in the cases of lands intended to be taken merely for financial gain by re-sale. We are always opposed to the acquisition of surplus lands by the Trust and do not admit the soundness of the argument that the profit made by the Trust by the re-sale of surplus lands will save the ratepayers from having to pay highly enhanced rates. Of course, the law provides that if the owner of a plot of surplus land pays to the Trust the value of the improvement effected in it by the Trust, it will not be acquired by the Trust. There is, however, no certainty that in every case the improvement effected by the Trust will mean an improvement in the value of the surplus land. In most cases, no doubt, it will mean so, but not necessarily in all cases.

Again, the man who fixes the value of improvements in surplus lands have no connection with the ratepayers who do not even know on what principle the value is fixed. There is no appeal also against a decision of the Trust. People are, therefore, obliged to pay any value which the Trust may demand, or surrender their dwelling houses to the Trust. Indians are always very reluctant to part with their paternal houses. Consequently in most cases the exorbitant demands of the Trust are complied with. If the Improvement Trust Board had any trusted representative of the ratepayers on it then the ratepayers might not have thought these demands exorbitant. But there is no such representative of theirs on the Board.

The Improvement Trust Act provides that the Board may, if it desires, take additional members for deciding individual schemes. An additional member was, according to this provision, taken in connection with the Snambazar scheme, but no such member was taken in connection with the Kussaa Road scheme. Moreover, no such additional member is taken in connection with acquisition of surplus lands and fixing their prices.

The English law, of which the Calcutta law is an imitation, provides that everything should be done in consultation with the landowners and others

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
July 17th, 1914.

concerned. During the debate in the Legislative Council on the Calcutta Improvement Bill the authorities stated that if this practice were followed here, many urgent schemes would be unnecessarily delayed or even altogether frustrated. This, however, is no just ground for denying to the people, whose dwelling houses the Trust proposed to acquire, the right to be heard on what they have to say regarding the matter. We, therefore, request the Trust to liberally follow the provision of the law to take additional members.

The protest made by local people against the Russa Road scheme has not been altogether fruitless. The Trust realizing its fault has requested the Government of India to authorize the Bengal Government to amend the law. This opportunity should be taken to amend all defects in the law. The people at first did not fully realize what was intended to be done by the Trust, and so the law did not at first create much dissatisfaction. But gradually, as the Trust is bringing out scheme after scheme and ratepayers are being served with notices to surrender their dwelling houses, a great panic is seizing all of them. It is highly desirable that this panic should be removed.

NIHAR,
July 14th, 1914.

30. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 14th July reports that a severe epidemic of rinderpest has broken out at Guhamari, Manasdwip, Magra and Fuldubi in the Sangor Islands and about 97 to 98 per cent. of the cattle in those places have fallen victims to it. The absence of good medical aid aggravates the situation, and as cattle are the chief aid to agriculture, the paper asks the Government to do the needful in the matter without delay. The journal adds that Durbachati (C. Plot) and some other places in the Sundarbans had a similar epidemic a short time ago.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

31. Babu Umes Chandra Bose writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July taking exception to the grant of twenty-two thousand rupees which the Mymensingh District Board has made for a charitable dispensary at Dhanbari, seeing that there is no need for such a thing at the place as there is a very good charitable dispensary at Ambaria which is only a mile and a half off. It is under the influence of Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, who is native of Dhanbari, that the grant has been made, and the Nawab has got something like thirty-two thousand rupees out of the District Board for improving his own village and thus adding to his personal comforts and convenience. He is a member of the District Board and so it is easy for him to exercise an influence on that body. The writer wants the District Board to explain to the public what right it has to waste public money in this way.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 7th, 1914.

32. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th July says that malaria is increasing by leaps and bounds in the Tangail and Jamalpur subdivisions of the Mymensingh district. The Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate of the district ought to pay special attention to this matter, for in Italy and other places it has been proved that malaria is a disease which can be successfully combated. The main causes of malaria in this country are bad drainage, bad drinking water and the high price which prevents the poor people from having sufficient wholesome food. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter, and it is hoped that His Excellency's ensuing visit to Mymensingh will bring to the people of Tangail and Jamalpur the means of combating malaria among them.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1914.

33. Writing on malaria and its causes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July observes :—

Malaria and its causes. Malaria is said to be caused by defective drainage due to silting up of waterways. Now villages and towns on the Ganges to the north of Calcutta cannot be said to be defective in this respect. Why is it then that some of them are malarious, while others are not so in the same degree? Bally, Konnagore and Serampore, for instance, are not so malarious as Panihati, Sukchara and Khardaha. The explanation seems to be that where the people are well-to-do and know how to enjoy themselves and the place is clean and well kept, malaria is not prevalent. Bally, Uttarpara and Serampore are examples that fall under this category.

In the villages on the south of Calcutta there are no silted up rivers or watercourses to cause malaria, and yet of these villages Baruipur is notoriously

malarious, while Joynagar and Mazilpur are not so to the same extent; and the explanation is that the zamindars of Baruipur are ruined and the people are poor—there are no festivals—pujals or any other occasions for popular enjoyment or mirth to enliven the daily routine of the people. On the other hand, Janai is a town where the local river Saraswati has been silted up, but malaria has been making only occasional inroads there since last year.

In Hurdwar, nobody can say that there is imperfect drainage, and there are no leaves or raw vegetation rotting under the sun, and yet malaria is very prevalent there.

In Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Lahore, Umbala, there are no insanitary filthy tanks, nor is there rotting of leaves, or jute, nor do people drink dirty water. Moreover, there are no trees to interfere with the free play of air, but malaria of a very virulent type rages in those places. Again, the severity of malaria is not so great at Serajgang, the chief seat for the production of jute, as in the districts of Khulna and Jessore.

Mosquitoes, again, are not to be found in so vast a number anywhere as in Deoghar, Madhupur and Simultala, and yet there is no malaria in those places. Facts like this go to prove the inadequacy of the ordinary theory about the causation of malaria.

The paper then gives the following as being some at least of the real causes of malaria:—

(1) Poverty, which prevents people from enjoying life and diversifying the monotonous round of their existence.

(2) Adoption of European manners and customs. The abandonment of the good old customs of old, such as the use of cow's urine, morning bath, the practice of burning *dhup* and resin in the evening, and Homa and other sacrifices.

(3) Eating of objectionable, unwholesome and prohibited food.

(4) Use of quinine in excessive quantity. Quinine does not cure malaria but only stops it for a time.

(5) Adoption of the Allopathic in place of Ayurvedic system of treatment. It is the Kaviraji treatment which eradicates fever, while Allopathic treatment only checks it temporarily and the chance of a relapse is ever present.

(6) The falling into disuse of the practice of cooking food with wood fuel. Cooking is now done almost universally with coal, but food cooked with coal is harder to digest than that cooked with wood fuel. The practice is therefore to a large extent responsible for dyspepsia, which is a patent factor of malaria.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July supports the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur in his memorial to the Government against the removal of the jute godowns of Hatkhola to Cossipore and writes that the obstinate attitude taken up by the Government in this connection is quite inexplicable. The paper, however, still hopes that the Government will do nothing in haste.

BANGAVASI.
July 18th, 1914.

35. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading "Mismanagement in the Medical College Hospital." appears in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July:

BANGAVASI.
July 18th, 1914.

Our readers may remember that Gunendra Nath, son of Babu Nagendra Nath Sen of 29-2, Ramtanu Bose's Lane, Calcutta, had to go to the Medical College Hospital for treatment after having taken a purgative in mistake for a medicine for piles. But the treatment there was of no avail and Gunendra Nath died there. Nagendra Babu used to go to the Hospital to see his son at night. In spite of all his entreaties his son was not taken proper care of at the Hospital and the way the youngman was treated there was enough to break the father's heart. And is there any father who is not pained to see his son, who is laid up in sick-bed, not being properly treated and taken care of? The patient might be thirsty and asking for water, but there was nobody to attend to him. The way of administering medicines was the same. The Bengali Doctor Babu used to come to see the patient once every day in company with the Surgeon and go away after just feeling his pulse. And after that no one cared to enquire whether the patient was getting his medicine and diet regularly or not. Nagendra Babu heard of his son's death only when he

came to see him at noon one day, although the young man had died at 10 P.M. the night before. The body had been sent to the Morgue without any previous intimation being sent to him. We hear that it is the custom of the Medical College Hospital that when any patient dies, his people are informed of his death before his body is removed to the Morgue. Nagendra Babu's grievance is that he was not allowed to hear his son's last words. He has, therefore, prayed to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for an enquiry into the matter, and we hope Lord Carmichael will not refuse to listen to the prayer of this old man who is mourning for his son. Besides, this petition may almost be said to be made on behalf of the public, for we have received a large number of complaints against the Medical College Hospital for the last few months. Two incidents were recently reported in the *Suraj* and the *Moslem Hitaishi* and the accounts reproduced in the *Bangavasi*. Unless an enquiry is made and the grievances complained of redressed, the public will gradually lose all faith in the institution. And do the authorities desire that?

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.

36. *Anent* the above the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th July observes:—

The Calcutta Medical College. Nagendra Babu approached the authorities of the Hospital in the first instance but they have taken no steps in the matter. So he has appealed to His Excellency Lord Carmichael, and we hope that justice will now be done.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

37. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July supports the candidature of Drs. Brown, Sures Prasad Sarvadhikari, Nilratan Sarkar and Haridhan Datta for election to the Bengal Medical Council and writes that no one should be elected to Council who is not a man of independent spirit. The paper does not favour the election of Government servants to the Council as they will always side with the Government. It asks all voters not to vote for any such candidate.

BHARAT MITRA,
20th July, 1914.

38. Commenting on the list of medical men which has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* who have the power to elect members to the Bengal Registration Council the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says:—

Bengal Medical Registration Council.

The number of such men is 168 out of which 122 are Europeans and 46 Indians, if Dr. R. B. Khambata be indeed considered an Indian. Under the circumstances, it says, Indians should not entertain any hope of being elected to the Council. It is a matter of doubt, according to this paper, whether Indians who have been earning their livelihood independently and who are better than their European colleagues in all respects will submit to the rule of their inferiors. From the beginning it thought that the motive underlying this Act was not good, and from the list referred to its doubts has been changed into belief. The income of European medical men having been affected by Indian competition there was a commotion in the Medical Service, and their brother-practitioners have started an agitation in England in their support. The other day the local papers *Englishman* and *Statesman* also raised a great hue and cry for the same purpose; and it understands their purpose will be served by this Council. It also says that eminent men like Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar and Dr. Sarvadhikari will not be able to enter this Council; and that the Council will be in the hands of the European Medical Service and only those whom they like will be "doctors."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 16th, 1914.

39. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th July, in referring to the list of medical practitioners who are qualified to vote for or get themselves elected on the Bengal Registration Council (a list of which has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*), observes:—

It is clear from the list that there are about 122 European and about 46 Indian doctors on the list. In view of this it would be hopeless for Indian doctors ever to hope of entering the medical council. At this point it may be asked whether those who have defeated the Europeans in competition and have continued to earn their living by means of their ability and independence will now accept the lead of men inferior to themselves.

It further goes on to say that it had from the very beginning surmised that the intention of the Bengal Registration Act was not good. After going

through the list referred to its doubts and fears have been further strengthened. Indian doctors have by their superior abilities everywhere defied their European compeers, the consequence of which has been to shut the door of private practice on the latter. This created great discontent among the Indian Medical Service men. The *Statesman* and *Englishman* did not leave a single stone unturned to bring about a change in the state of things. Now their desires will be fulfilled. Men like Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, Dr. Sarvadikari, Dr. M. N. Chatterjee and Dr. Bhattacharyya will not be able to secure a place in the Council which will consequently remain a monopoly in the hands of European officers. They will extend the privilege to whomsoever they please quite arbitrarily. What the consequence will be can well be imagined.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

40. In continuation of his previous writings on the subject (see report on Native Papers of the 11th July, paragraph 36)

Tennure-holder and raiyat:
Midnapore settlement.

Asutosh Jana writes thus to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July:—

HITAVADI,
July 17th, 1914.

The mere fact of a man's holding more than 100 bighas of land does not necessarily make him a tenure-holder. Everything depends upon the purpose for which the land was originally rented. If, it was rented for agricultural purposes the holder must be reckoned a raiyat. If, on the other hand, it was rented with the object of being let out on occupancy leases and has, as a matter of fact, been so let out, in whole or in part, the holder must be reckoned a tenure-holder. The writer quotes various authorities and rulings, including one of the Privy Council, in support of this contention. Again, the mere fact of a tenant having sub-let his land does not change his status as a tenant, for, under section 85 of the Tenancy Act, a tenant who has acquired the right of occupancy is entitled to sub-let his holding. In such a case he remains a tenant as before (see Rent Commission's Report). Nor does a sub-tenant acquire the right of occupancy in a holding by reason of his having held it for 12 years or more. It is only a tenant who can acquire the occupancy right by such length of occupation.

Nor does again a tenure-holder cease to be such merely by reason of his having sub-let his holding. In such cases regard should be had to the original conditions of the tenancy as well as to local custom. The status of a tenant can be easily ascertained if regard be had to these points as well as to the circumstance whether those holding under him are or are not subtenants. In his directions Nos. 35 and 36 as to the preparation of *khewats*, the settlement officer of Midnapore has laid down that lands held by one and the same person in separate holdings should be included in the same *khewat*. The object of this is to record a man as tenure holder when the total amount of land held by him in different holdings on different conditions is seen to be 100 bighas or more. But land held by a tenure-holder, if cultivated by himself, should, under section 120 of the Tenancy Act, be included as *khamar*, or *nij jot*, while a cultivated piece of land which by local custom is admitted to be the landowner's *khamar* or *nij jot* land should be recorded as his, and, if it has not forfeited occupancy right, should be recorded as a holding with the right of occupancy (Bengal Settlement Manual, Volume II, Chapter III, rule 335). The rules require such different classes of holdings to be included in separate *khewats*. Nor does a man possessed of the right of occupancy in a holding forfeit that right on becoming permanent tenure-holder or temporary *ijardar* of that land. In such cases he should be recorded as an ordinary tenant holding under a zamindar or other owner of land (Bengal Settlement Manual, rule 340). How can the mere fact of the land held by a man in one holding being a tenure convert lands held by him in other holdings also into tenures? True, a person cannot hold the status of a tenure-holder and a landholder at one and the same time. But where a man has held the same piece of land for 50 years together as tenant and *ijardar* he does not forfeit the right of occupancy. Only the period during which he holds as *ijardar* should not count towards his acquisition of the right of occupancy. (Mokundalal Dove *versus* Frodi, 17, W.L., 274, etc.)

There is maintained in every collectorate a register of tenure holders. It should, therefore, be easy to know who are tenure holders. There is no reason to suppose that the settlement officers have not been furnished with copies of that register.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BANG V. VI.
July 18th, 1914.

41. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July has the following:—

A serious matter.

Accident to railway men guarding
the route of the special train of
His Excellency the Governor.

If the report which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 18th July, about three railway men, who had been engaged in guarding the railway lines between Goalundo and Barrackpore when His Excellency Lord Carmichael was coming to Calcutta, be true, the matter deserves careful enquiry and the relatives of the dead men should be compensated.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes that the inordinately long time which it takes for things sent from

Inconvenience on a railway.
Delay in the transit of goods on
the Katwa line.

Katwa to reach Howrah by railway causes great inconvenience to tradesmen and to the general public. Katwa is now connected with Howrah by rail and so the old steamer service has been abolished. But the railway takes 20 days to convey goods from Katwa to Howrah. This inflicts serious loss upon the trading community and the paper advises them to represent the matter to the Government.

NINAR,
July 14th, 1914.

43. The *Ninar* [Contai] of the 14th July writes that the embankments

About village embankments.
Khas Mahal embankments in the
Midnapore district.

in some villages near Alampur have been repaired by the people, and that the Khas Mahal authorities ought to pay the costs to the villagers. The paper has for some time past been discussing the bad condition of the embankments in various places, and now asks the Khas Mahal authorities to inspect the embankments and see which ones of them have been repaired up to date. The Manager of the Khas Mahal knows very well that the revenues of Majnamutha and Jalamutha have increased by about a lakh of rupees. It is, therefore, but proper that villagers who have repaired their embankments at their own cost should be compensated.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

44. A correspondent writes to the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July:—

The people's prayer. A new
drainage canal for the Contai sub-
division.

The parganas of Jalamutha, Bhunjamutha, Narayamutha and Bajarpur as well as portions of Sujamutha and Amarji are on a lower level than the rest of the subdivision of Contai and are not provided with a good drainage. Hence a heavy rainfall invariably makes cultivation impossible and brings about famine in these places. Every year during the rains the water flowing from the surrounding places flows into a marsh, called "Bara Jala," which is situated at the junction of the two branches of the river Keleghai which runs through the subdivision. This water is not drained out owing to the river being very narrow at the point named "Nengal Katar Ghat." Besides the river, Raikhana, which falls into the Kansabati further down, prevents this water from being drained. The result is that it often threatens to break the embankments at Vishnupur, Saintala and others, and sometimes even flows over the embankments. During the terrible floods of last year these embankments were breached and we all know with what dire results. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon made a personal inspection of the afflicted places. There is another marsh called "Baro Chauka" to the west of these parganas, which is also flooded every year and inflicts great loss on the inhabitants of the adjacent villages by damaging their crops and destroying their cattle. There are, of course, a few narrow ditches which are meant for carrying away the surplus water, but they are too narrow to serve this purpose. In fact, the fields here are under two feet of water during the rainy season every year. The mischief can, however, be removed by having a broad canal running through the locality. The matter has been represented to the Government several times but so far without any effect, nor do we

know the result of Mr. Lyon's enquiry in this connection. We have not yet recovered from the effects of the last floods, and if there be floods again this year we do not know what our fate will be. We, therefore, pray to His Excellency the Governor to order the canal mentioned above to be laid out here.

45. The *Prasuna* [Katwa] of the 10th July has the following on the subject of the recent floods of the river Ajaya under the heading "200 villages are about to be

Serious floods in the Ajay.

ruined owing to the inadvertence of the railway company."—Many people are aware how the inhabitants of several villages in the subdivision of Katwa were put to great loss and injury owing to the floods in the Ajay. The Ajay used to be in floods in the past, but those floods were not of such a devastating type. Formerly the floods used to last only for a day or two but they now last for over a week and destroy the crops submerged. This is due to the extension of the branch line to Barnariya. There is a big *beel* extending from Katwa to Salar. During excessive rains waters from the villages on the western side of the *beel* used to escape through this *beel* which extends about eight miles. Now the railway line has been constructed on the west of this *beel* but the Railway Company has not provided the way with a sufficient number of culverts. The consequence has been that the villages on the west of the railroad are on their way to ruin. English engineers, utterly ignorant of the condition of the locality, have prepared the railroad in their own way, setting at naught the opinion of local experts. And now for that about 200 villages are on the verge of ruin. The railway company themselves have been put to great loss. This year again the railway has been breached owing to the pressure of water as it was last year. Last year the company promised to provide an additional waterway of 800 feet for passage of water on the line but did not actually make more than 400 feet. As a result, this year the railway has subsided owing to pressure of water. The service and trains was stopped for three days. On the other hand, there is no end of misery of the people on the western side of the railway. On the 20th of Ashar last water began to rise in the Ajay and gradually filled it to the brim, and it could not escape through the waterways provided, and submerged thousands of bighas of corn fields on both sides of the river. The water entered the villages and the people were in great distress. This year there was another flood in the month of Jaistha which destroyed the paddy seedlings and newly grown sugarcane crops. The cultivators had prepared paddy seedlings and new sugarcane plants afresh. Everything has been submerged. Who is to pay for this damage of the people? Our prayer is that the Government may be pleased to require the Railway company to provide for the means of speedy escape of water.

The paper, continuing on the same subject under the heading "News of rainfall in the subdivision," makes an appeal to all citizens, the municipality, and the Public Works Department to devise in conjunction with the Government measures for preserving the town from the floods of Ajay. It also deplores the inertness of the public in such a grave affair which threatens the existence of the town itself. The construction of the Barharoya branch has interfered with the passage of water in time of necessity, so much so that any heavy shower of rain fills up the ponds and ditches. The difficulty is still more enhanced by the big breaches on the two other embankments, one at Gouphul *via* Noapara and the other at Chand Kali which the Government have left unrepaid for the last fifty years. The result is that when the Ajay overflows water escapes through these breaches and inundates the cornfields causing ruin and devastation. It also brings to notice that the people applied to the Magistrate of Burdwan for a local inspection of the latter two embankments, so that the Government may do the needful. There was a local enquiry by the subdivisional magistrate. But his recommendations have not been acted upon yet. The people, adds the paper, look to the Government to come forward with its helping hand so that their miseries may come to an end.

(h)—General.

46. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 8th July is sorry that none of the great men of Murshidabad has been honoured with a title, for quite a long time,

Deprived of titles.

PRASUNA;
July 10th, 1914.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
July 8th, 1914.

although they are pre-eminent among the leading men in India as regards charities and public service. The paper asks the Government to undo this injustice when the next Honours List is published.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

47. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which appears in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July under

"Differential treatment." Government's partiality towards its white employees. the heading "Differential treatment":—

A gentleman, who has obtained his information from a reliable source, writes to one of our contemporaries that a police constable named Ramraj Misser was recently charged in the Lal Bazar Police Court of having demanded a bribe from a man named Pramatha Nath Santra. The constable has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government have not, however, spent a single pice for his defence, though they have spent nearly half a lakh of rupees for engaging counsel and pleaders for defending Bailiff Meredith. What is the reason of this differential treatment? Is it because one man is black and the other is white?

HITAVADI,
July 27th, 1914.

48. Domiciled Bengalis in Behar, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, are not receiving proper recognition in the public service in the province according to their merits on account of unfair competition by

the Beharis and the malice which the latter bear against them. It is, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction that Sir Charles Bayley has appointed a Bengali, a man of established reputation and ability, as Government Pleader of Chapra instead of yielding to the cry raised by the Beharis for having a Behari appointed to the post, no matter whether he was competent or not.

NAYAK,
July 20th, 1914.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th July thanks the Government of India for having appointed Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee as President of the Improvement Trust Tribunal. The Government has indeed shown great

wisdom by not appointing a member of the Civil Service or a barrister-at-law to the post. Naturally the Improvement Trust is not much loved by the people of Calcutta. It is this perhaps, which has led the Government to appoint as its Judge an orthodox, instead of an anglicised, Bengali or an Englishman. It is hoped that Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee will turn out to be the possessor of the high qualities and judicial frame of mind which made his father an ornament of the Calcutta High Court Bench.

ANANDABAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.

50. The appointment of Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee as the President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, writes the *Anandabazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th July, has made *Capital* quite furious. The paper cannot bear to see a black man given such a high post, which, it thinks, belongs to white men by birthright. The paper forgets the fact that under Empress Victoria's Proclamation all classes of British subjects are equally entitled to admission into Government service so long as they are properly qualified. Dr. Banerjee, as we all know, is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University and has worked with great credit in the Legislative Department of the Government of India where his abilities have been highly spoken of by Sir Earle Richards, Sir Henry Vincent and other eminent members of the Imperial Government. By giving the present appointment Lord Carmichael has rewarded merit, and we heartily thank His Excellency for this.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

51. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

The proposed Civil Court for Calcutta. In our last week's issue we expressed our views regarding the proposed Civil Court for Calcutta.

The question has been discussed by some of our contemporaries and so we will say something on the subject again. The *Calcutta Weekly Notes* fears that the proposed court will do more harm than good and asks the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, who laid the proposal before the Legislative Council, not to move in the matter further, because the people of Calcutta do not want such a court. We must say that save and except a few barristers and attorneys, the Calcutta public are not opposed to the establishment of the proposed tribunal, but on the other hand are very anxious to have it. It is quite silly to say that Babu Surendra Nath Ray is not acquainted with the wants of Calcutta as he is not a Calcutta man, or that he

has been prompted by selfish motives. The proposed court cannot possibly reduce the power of the High Court. Barristers, vakils and attorneys will all be entitled to practise in this court, and there is no fear of any of these three sections of the lawyer community having an advantage over any other. It is also averred that no good judge will be available for the court as none of the leading barristers or vakils will care to accept the post and as a judge from the mufassal will not be a satisfactory selection. The sub-judges and district judges from the mufassal can work with credit as judges of the High Court, and we fail to see why they will not be able to do the duties of a comparatively lower court. Nor do we think that there will be any harm by introducing into the proposed court the procedure followed in mufassal courts, by which justice can be had more cheaply than in Calcutta. We all know how ruinous it is for one to institute a civil case in the High Court, especially if the amount involved be a small one. The *Weekly Notes* says that persons buying properties at the Sheriff's sales in Calcutta have their rights to these properties made more secure than these of person buying properties at the sales held in mufassal courts. This shows how utterly ignorant the paper is of the procedure in mufassal courts. We would refer our readers to order 21, rule 94 of the Civil Procedure Code, which will satisfy them as to the groundless nature of the panic which the *Weekly Notes* is trying to create.

The *Sanjivani* is also opposed to the proposed civil court and suggests that instead of having a new court vakils should be allowed to practise in the Original side of the High Court. This is, of course, better than the present state of things obtaining in the High Court, but still the inordinately long duration of cases in the High Court is quite ruinous to litigants.

The *Indian Mirror* has fearlessly and disinterestedly supported the proposed court, although its editor is an attorney. We must say that the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray has done a public service by laying the proposal before the Legislative Council. If the Government wish to consult public opinion on the subject they should not listen to those who oppose the same from selfish motives.

52. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th July considers it a pity

The Pingna Munsiff's Court, that the Munsiff's Court at Pingna should not have been removed to Gopalpore or Madhupur in spite of the place being difficult of access and having a very bad water-supply, which circumstances cause great inconvenience to the public.

53. Referring to the formation of a Committee by Mr. Spry, Magistrate of Mymensingh, to make arrangements for the reception of Lord Carmichael at Mymensingh, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th July

Lord Carmichael's reception at Mymensingh.

writes:—

A ruler like Lord Carmichael no doubt deserves the best and amplest reception, but His Excellency is not surely a man of the type who take a simple and inexpensive reception for disloyalty. In Mymensingh people are apprehensive of a famine on account of the failure of the crops through drought. Malaria is raging virulently at Tangail and Jamalpur. Keeping these things in view, money should be spent with discrimination on the reception.

54. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th July has the following:—

A new division.

We hear that Pabna, Bogra and Mymensingh will be formed into a new division under a Commissioner. Considering that Magistrates can now deal directly with the Government we fail to see the justification of wasting the country's money for providing an office for a Civilian, while many urgent needs of the people are not attended to for want of funds.

55. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th July writes:—

The proposed partition of Mymensingh.

The public here are greatly concerned over the impending visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to Mymensingh, for they fear that the object of this visit is to partition the district. Their fears are all the stronger because of the fact that Mr. Beatson Bell is to accompany His Excellency for he is well-known for his zeal for dividing the district. The way in which Mymensingh is to be partitioned will cause great discontent among the people,

CHARU MIHIR,
July 14th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 7th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 14th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 14th, 1914.

howevermuch it may be convenient for the Government. We still hope that Lord Carmichael will not come to a decision about the thing before carefully considering its effect on the public mind. Instead of partitioning the district the Government ought to improve the sanitation of Tangail and Manickganj, which are being depopulated by malaria, re-excavate the dried-up waterways, and provide the district with greater facilities for education.

CHARU MITRA,
July 7th, 1914.

56. The *Charu Mitra* [Mymensingh] of the 7th July says that it is high time that the Government should let the public know all its views relating to the projected partition of the Mymensingh district. The people of the district are strongly opposed to a partition of it, even into two parts.

PABNA-BOGRA
HITAISHI,
July 15th, 1914.

Transfer of the head-quarters of Noakhali and inclusion of Nizampur within the Noakhali district.

57. Commenting on the proposal regarding the transfer of the head-quarters of the Noakhali district from Noakhali to Feni or Chandpur, the *Pabna-Bogra Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 15th July asks the authorities to consider carefully and fully all the issues involved in the question, including the opinion of people of different classes who are likely to be affected by the decision. It publishes a correspondent's letter strongly objecting to the transfer on the ground that it would cause inconvenience to about 90 per cent. of the population. The writer adds that the proposal finds favour with a certain number of pleaders and mukhtars of the district but not with the people at large and as regards the telegram sent to the Viceroy by certain people of Nizampur praying that the place may be included within Noakhali if Feni becomes the headquarters of Noakhali, it certainly does not voice the opinion of Nizampur, the majority of whose people is strongly against the proposal and does not like to be detached from Chittagong. The writer prays that the transfer of Nizampur from Chittagong to Noakhali district should not be effected without consulting the opinion of the people of Nizampur and Chittagong.

BAKAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

58. The *Bakavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July is glad to hear that the demolished portion of the Cawnpur Mosque, which led to serious disturbances last year, is going to be rebuilt. The kindheartedness which Lord Hardinge and the Government of the United Provinces have shown in this connection will be immortalised in history, and the paper will be very happy if a similar attitude is taken up with regard to the Lashkharpur Mosque.

BAKAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

59. The *Bakavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July does not think that it matters anything to the people of India whether the India Council Bill be passed or not. An increase in the powers of the Secretary of State for India or of the Viceroy is nothing to Indians, for their condition will not be affected thereby. They should prefer something which might remove the scarcity of food or improve the water-supply in their country.

BASUMATI,
July 18th, 1914.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says:—

Ibid.

There is nothing to be astonished at in the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords, for this House has always ranged itself against justice and fair-play. If an India Council is at all necessary, it should have some Indians on it and the strength of sun-baked Anglo-Indians in it should be reduced. It was not that the Bill was fruitless, but its real faults could be easily removed by the House.

CHARU MITRA,
July 14th, 1914.

61. On the same subject the *Charu Mitra* [Mymensingh] of the 14th July writes:—

Ibid.

The debate in the House of Lords over the Bill has caused great pain to the Indian public. The Bill would have given the people of India only a fraction of the political rights which they justly deserve, but the idea of granting them even this small favour was unbearable to the Anglo-Indian community and their champion, Lord Curzon, raised a great howl against the measure. It is a pity that while even the Philippines have got self-government, India should be without it in spite of being under British rule for more than a century.

62. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th July says:—

Rejection of the India Council Bill.

We do not hold with the majority of the Lords that the present constitution of the Council is the best for India, neither do we think that Lord Crewe's Bill, if it had been passed, would have done much good to the Indians. All "jackals" have the same cry in questions concerning India. Liberal or conservative, every Englishman holds the same view about India. It was really the proposal in the Bill to assign to Indians by law two seats on the India Council which caused the Lords' opposition to the Bill. For, we do not think that they really mind a little increase of the Secretary of State's power. These people want to keep the Indians ever as slaves and never to give them any independence. The rejection of the Bill, said Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, would be a great disappointment to the Indians, for the proposal to give the appointment of Indians in the India Council a statutory basis had raised high hopes in their minds. We do not admit this. If the Indians have ever been disappointed, it was when Lord Crewe gave a tortuous interpretation to the famous despatch of the Government of India dealing with the transfer of the Capital of India to Delhi and crushed the high hope of gradually receiving provincial autonomy which it had raised in their minds. We shall be glad if Lord Crewe realises that it was then that the Indians were really disappointed, and that the rejection of his Bill has not at all perceptibly agitated the Indian mind.

HITAVADI,
July 27th, 1914.

63. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 12th July writes:—

Ibid.

We do not think that the Bill would have been much of a boon to the people of India. The two Indian members proposed to have been taken into the India Council would have been kept in charge of two particular departments and questions relating to other departments would have been kept a secret from them. From the love for Indians which Lord Crewe showed in connection with the proposal for granting self-government to India, one cannot expect that his Lordship would have at all done anything to better the position of the Indian members. But even the small privileges which the Bill would have granted to India caused much heartburning among the Anglo-Indian community, and their champion, Lord Curzon, who is notorious for his anti-Indian spirit, became quite furious at the idea.

RANGPUR
DIKPRAKASH,
July 12th, 1914.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July has already expressed its

Devottar properties.

disapproval of the constitution of the committee which was appointed sometime ago to consider the question of the Government controlling religious endowments, on the ground that orthodox Hindus were not properly represented on that body. The paper now learns that the recommendations of the committee will soon be made into law, and it warns the Government not to do so before consulting orthodox Pandits.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

65. The following is taken from the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July:—

The law for the prevention of usury.

The Government's object in connection with the proposed law is a very good one. The interest on money should never be allowed to exceed the principal. In Bengal, especially in Calcutta, many a rich man's son is ruined by unscrupulous money-lenders who advance him money by making him sign notes of hand for much larger amounts than what he actually receives. The Government ought to look to this matter also.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

66. It is undeniable, writes the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th

Causes of famines in India.

July, that India has reaped immense benefit from British rule in the matter of peace, justice, education. But it is a great pity that under it the distress of Indians is gradually

CHARU MIHIR,
July 7th, 1914.

increasing. Famines were never before so frequent in India as they are now. From the 11th to the 12th century the country had not more than 3 or 4 famines every century. But at present famine is chronic in the country. In the 19th century famine occurred in the country 31 times and as many as 5 times during the period from 1800 to 1825 and 10 lakhs of people died from the visitation; 5 lakhs of people perished in 2 famines between 1826 and 1850, 50 lakhs perished in 6 famines between 1851 and 1875, and 2 crores and 60 lakhs perished in 18 famines between 1876 and 1900. It is a horrifying record. For whose fault is India being thus made desolate? The English people, nay, all the peoples of the civilised world, have great sympathy with famine-stricken Indians, many of whom are no doubt saved by the help offered by them. But in order to really save the people some means must be found out to prevent the recurrence of famine in the country. The Government think that famine is caused by drought and increase of population. If these are really the causes of famine in India then surely the Government is not to blame for it, for it cannot have any control over rainfall or increase of population.

But drought cannot be the real cause of the occurrence of widespread famine in India. Drought does not occur at all places at one time. If there is drought in one part of the country, there is sufficient rainfall in another part. Hence there cannot be a famine throughout the country at one and the same time. Again, there are innumerable watercourses in the country which to a large extent supply the deficiency of rainfall. There are facilities also for carrying food-grains from one part of the country to another. Famine in this country cannot, therefore, be said to be solely due to drought or scarcity of food-grains. The population also of this country is not greater, rateably according to area, than the population of England or Germany. But who has ever heard of famines in England or Germany? There are still vast areas of land lying uncultivated in India and the areas at present under cultivation can also give larger yields if scientifically treated. Over-population cannot, therefore, be a cause of famines in India. According to many wise and experienced Englishmen the real cause of famines in India is the great poverty of its inhabitants, most of whom suffer from scarcity even in good seasons. They cannot, therefore, lay any thing by for bad times. A bad crop, therefore, strikes them down at once. This is the opinion of men like Sir William Hunter, Sir Auckland Colvin and so forth.

The government of a country so poor cannot be carried on well. Great evils follow from poverty. It should be carefully and deliberately considered why the Indians have been reduced to such a miserable condition and how the situation can be improved.

BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.

67. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July is sorry to learn that severe scarcity now prevails in the Natore sub-division, and that famine threatens the villages of

Telo, Durgapur, Barai, etc., within the jurisdiction of the Baraigram thana. The influx of a large number of coolies who are working on the Sara Bridge has raised the price of rice enormously and the inhabitants of these villages are in great distress. The paper thanks Babus Radha Raman Majumdar and Manmatha Nath Majumdar, zemindars of Telobhabish, for remitting the rents of their tenants for the Asarh kist, and asks other zamindars and the Government to come to the help of the people.

NIHAR,
July 14th, 1914.

68. A correspondent writes to the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 14th July that a severe scarcity of food now prevails at Ramnagar and a large number of men are getting practically nothing to eat. The months of Sravan, Bhadra, Aswin and Kartick are always very distressful to poor cultivators, and there is no knowing what they will do during these months this year.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIPURA GUIDE,
July 14th, 1914.

69. The *Tipperia Guide* [Comilla] of the 14th July expresses its sorrow at the death of Lady Hardinge and offers its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the Viceroy, praying

to God to give His Excellency strength to bear the bereavement. It also adds that according to Hindu ideas, a wife that dies before her husband is considered very fortunate and virtuous. The Viceroy will no doubt be able to find some consolation from the memory of one who was an ideal of virtue and faithfulness.

70. The marginally noted newspapers mourn the death of Lady Hardinge, speak of her generous sympathy with the Indians, and sympathize with Lord Hardinge in his great bereavement.

Death of Lady Hardinge.

SAMAY,
July 17th, 1914.
JYOTI,
July 18th, 1914.
BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.
BASUMATI,
July 18th, 1914.
MOHAMMADI,
July 17th, 1914.
CHARU MINIR,
July 14th, 1914.
BARISHAL HITAIKHI,
July 13th, 1914.
AYANDABARAR
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.
BHARAT MITRA,
July 20th, 1914.
SIKSHA SAMACHAR,
July 16th, 1914.
TRIPURA HITAIKHI,
July 15th, 1914.
MURSHIDABAD
HITAIKHI,
July 16th, 1914.
VISHWADUT,
July 16th, 1914.
UTKALVASTA,
July 18th, 1914.
MUSLIM HITAIKHI,
July 17th, 1914.
HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 20th, 1914.

71. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July expresses great sorrow at the death of Lady Hardinge, and highly appreciates the courage she shewed at the time of the Delhi outrage and praises the devotion with which she nursed the Viceroy during his illness. It appreciates her many good qualities and specially her love for children in general.

Ibid.

72. Lady Hardinge's death, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July, will be deeply mourned by all Indians, for since her arrival in this country she constantly evinced a great and generous interest in their welfare, always seeking to remove the sufferings of the ailing and distressed, to give Indian women a better education and gladden the hearts of Indian school-boys. Even the other day when starting for Home she visited and consoled the sick in the hospitals of Bombay. Is is a great and crushing blow that has fallen on Lord Hardinge. The bright and propitious light which cheered and enlivened his home has been extinguished. If sympathy can soothe such a grief, he may have the consolation to know that the thirty crore inhabitants of India are to-day deeply mourning the death of his dear and noble wife. He is quiet, patient and strong-minded. The heroism and fortitude with which he bore the dastardly outrage on him at Delhi marked him out as a most courageous and strong man. We hope that grief, though sorely tormenting his heart, will not be able to break him down. His strong will and sense of duty will keep him straight.

Ibid.

HITAVADI,
July 17th, 1914.

73. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th July expresses its regret at the death of Lady Hardinge and offers its heartfelt condolences to His Excellency Lord Hardinge. The paper makes a grateful reference to all that Her Excellency did for India and says that she was always anxious to see justice done whenever any case of oppression happened to attract her notice. It was Lady Hardinge who saved the Maharani of Hatwa when a number of persons conspired to put her to trouble. The paper knows of more than one case in which Her Excellency interceded with the officials on behalf of a person who happened to be the victim of some oppression.

SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.

74. We believe, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, that for some time past our country is indulging in rather an extravagant show of loyalty and sympathy in

Show of loyalty and sympathy.

NAYAK,
July 15th, 1914.

which there seems to be a good admixture of hypocrisy. Effort should be made to make the people really loyal and really sympathetic with suffering humanity. Lady Hardinge is dead and everybody says that he is deeply grieved at her death. But has this grief prevented the playing of football by them? In this Hindu land the death of a Hindu queen used to be mourned by the closing of shops, postponement of all amusements and assumption by all people of the strict form of Hindu mourning.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.

75. The *Anandabazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th July takes exception to the mismanagement of the students' entertainment held at College Square on the occasion of

The Viceroy's birthday.

the Viceroy's birthday and writes that the absence of any shelter compelled the students to stand in the rain while shower after shower was falling. Many of them could see nothing of the amusements nor get anything to eat, while the respectable men who had been invited to the entertainment could find no accommodation to sit down and had to leave the place in disgust. The whole thing, the paper says, was badly managed.

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1914.

76. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July gives an account of the students' entertainment held at College Square on the occasion of the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy, and says that the function was a great

"The Hardinge Birthday" at College Square.

success. The announcement by the Hon'ble Dr. Sarvadhikari of the donations given by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge was received by all assembled with gratitude, and though unfortunately Lady Hardinge has been taken away by death from the people of India whom she loved so dearly, her gracious memory will be enshrined in their hearts for ever.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 16th, 1914.

77. In a letter published in the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th July Babu Rash Behari Ghosh refers to the remarks made by Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, Magistrate

Awful remarks by Magistrate.

of Nadia, in connection with the establishment of a maternity home at Navadwip, that about six hundred Hindu widows come to Navadwip every year to get rid of children born of illicit intercourse. It is a grave offence under the law to procure an abortion, and the writer wonders what, if the Magistrate's observations be based on fact, he has done to punish and repress the crime. The paper invites the attention of the Government to the matter and asks them to enquire into it and get a regular list of such cases made out.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 14th, 1914.

78. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th July draws the attention of the Advisory Board for the welfare of Indian students in England to the bad treatment

Indian students in England.

which is meted out to them in that country and asks Mr. Arnold to see to the inconveniences about which the Indian students complain.

NAYAK,
July 15th, 1914.

79. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says:—

Sorrows of village life.

Various causes, such as malaria, English education and cheapness of service under the Government first drew middle class Bengalis from the village to the town. Once in the town they began to acquire habits of luxury incompatible with village life. And now it is as much these habits as malaria which are preventing them from returning to the village in spite of their having lost their old prestige with the Government and monopoly of service under it and thus been reduced to a state of poverty and degradation. Village life means dependance on agriculture for livelihood and agriculture has now-a-days been enormously more paying than service. Middle class townsmen must in the long run be driven, by their struggle for existence, to the village and find their means of livelihood in agriculture. The transitional period, however, will be painful on account of malaria and the habits of luxury which they have acquired in town. This is why we say that high English education has done a great harm to this country. It has destroyed the simple habits of its inhabitants, made them ambitious and consequently, discontented. This state of things may be remedied by the Government by ceasing to spend large sums of money on high education and improving the condition of villages and promoting the cause of agriculture.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 20th, 1914.

80. Commenting on the Ulster question the *Bharat Mitra* of the 20th July says that in a few days this question has assumed a very grave aspect. It highly deprecates the

Grave danger in Great Britain.

manner in which the Unionist members of Parliament are handling the question.

It understands that this is a move of the Unionists to drive away the Liberals from power and in order to gain their end they have not hesitated to tamper with the loyalty of the soliders and to declare publicly that if they will not let them alone they will fight with the Government, and set the authority of Parliament at naught. It strongly urges the Government not to yield to the demands of Ulster because then it will be considered by other people of the Empire that the Government will accede to any demand, whenever there is a danger of rebellion and will, therefore, encourage them to become rebellious.

81. Referring to Mrs. Annie Besant's article in the *Daily Mail* and *Leader* regarding the distinction of colour in India, the *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 12th July

RANGPUR
DIKPROKASH,
July 12th, 1914.

Colour distinction in India. says Mrs. Besant has drawn her conclusions from actual events witnessed by her in this country. But there is another very great mischief for which the Government of India is responsible. We all know how ill-educated white men are given preference to educated blacks in Government service, and how in railways white men receive much bigger salaries than black men for doing the same kind of work. White men get off with only a light punishment even for killing "natives." Is it, therefore, any wonder that white men should consider themselves to be a superior order of beings to blacks? These things create discontent among Indians, and the Government ought not to remain indifferent in the matter any longer.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th July 1914.

1941

The Government of the United States
 has the honor to acknowledge the receipt
 of your letter of the 10th inst.
 and in reply to inform you that the
 same has been forwarded to the
 proper authorities for their consideration.
 Very respectfully,
 J. M. Smith, Secretary

223

[illegible]

7-1-10-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 25th July 1914.

C O N T E N T S .

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch 423	(f) — Questions affecting the land— Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g) — Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— Nil.
The Komagata Maru episode ... 425	(h) — General— Nil.
The Persian Coronation—its political significance ... 426	
The Home Rule Conference ... 426	III.—LEGISLATION.
The crisis in Ireland ... 426	Nil.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
(a) — Police—	Nil.
The Dacca assassination ... 427	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
(b) — Working of the Courts—	Nil.
Reduction of sentences in the Barisal conspiracy case. ... 427	
(c) — Jails—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Nil.	Bengal fisheries ... 430
(d) — Education—	The Persian Coronation celebration ... 431
Wanted—a college in Vikrampur ... 427	
The Indian Educational Service ... 428	
(e) — Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
The Superintendship of the Hogg Market ... 430	
Ditto ditto ... 430	
The Calcutta Improvement Tribunal ... 430	

1914

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Friday, 25th July 1914

CONTENTS

(1) - General remarks on the position of Indian-owned English newspapers in Bengal	1
(2) - The Bengal Press	2
(3) - The Calcutta Press	3
(4) - The Dacca Press	4
(5) - The Barisal Press	5
(6) - The Jessore Press	6
(7) - The Moulvibazar Press	7
(8) - The Chittagong Press	8
(9) - The Cox's Bazar Press	9
(10) - The Comilla Press	10
(11) - The Faridkot Press	11
(12) - The Ferozepore Press	12
(13) - The Gurgaon Press	13
(14) - The Haryana Press	14
(15) - The Jalandhar Press	15
(16) - The Ludhiana Press	16
(17) - The Patiala Press	17
(18) - The Phagwara Press	18
(19) - The Ropar Press	19
(20) - The Sangrur Press	20
(21) - The Sirsa Press	21
(22) - The Sonapat Press	22
(23) - The Thaneekar Press	23
(24) - The Wazirpur Press	24
(25) - The Yamuna Press	25

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture"	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail"	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East"	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	300
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express"	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger"	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
20	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subranabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review"	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	3,000
25	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine"	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim"	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration"	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger"	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder"	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGINEERS, MECHANICS AND TINKERS RECEIVING
AND DEBIT WITH BY THE INDIAN INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

[For Year 1911]

No.	Name of establishment.	Where established.	Address.	Amount paid and date of payment.
1	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
2	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
3	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
4	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
5	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
6	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
7	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
8	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
9	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
10	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
11	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
12	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
13	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
14	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
15	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
16	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
17	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
18	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
19	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
20	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
21	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
22	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
23	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
24	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
25	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
26	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
27	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
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40	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
41	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
42	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
43	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
44	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
45	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
46	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
47	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
48	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
49	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000
50	Amir's Tinkers	Babar	Amir's Tinkers	1000

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

441. The *Hablul Matin* remarks that the last act of the drama in the *Komagata Maru* incident is over and the curtain has fallen over an episode which reflects the greatest discredit upon a most important colony of the British Empire. The gallant Sikhs will have to return to Hong-Kong. They have suffered a loss of more than two lakhs of rupees. But it is certain that the matter will not be allowed to drop at this stage, and more will be heard of it in the future. The heroic conduct of Gurdut Singh reminds one of the patriotic courage shown by Hampden when he refused to pay the illegal tax of ship-money. The courts decided in favour of the Crown, but the principle for which Hampden fought triumphed in the end. Gurdut Singh and his friends are returning after having suffered the greatest humiliation, amidst the exultation of their enemies, but the sympathies of their countrymen, Hindus and Moslems, will cheer them in their hour of trouble. The Indian people, irrespective of religious and sectarian differences, should support this gallant band of Sikhs, because they have suffered for a great principle. The real question at issue is whether the Indians are to be treated as outcasts or subjects of a great empire. That must be decided, and the Indians must take up the cause of Gurdut Singh and his friends, if they want the verdict to be favourable to their national aspiration.

HABLUL MATIN,
22nd July 1914.

442. The *Hablul Matin* remarks that it is important that such an auspicious occasion as the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Shah-in-Shah of Persia should be marked by some solid achievements, which would make the event memorable in history. It offers a unique opportunity for the display of such statesmanship on the part of Persian ministers as may leave its mark on the page of history. The Council of Regency at Teheran have worked with the most strenuous exertion, and preserved the integrity of the empire amidst difficulties and dangers which were seldom paralleled in history. The Coronation should be celebrated not merely by festivities and rewards for meritorious services. The bulk of the nation should be encouraged by some declaration of sound policy. It lies in the hands of His Imperial Majesty to strengthen still more the bond of attachment which unites him and his loyal subjects. The constitution has proved the salvation of Persia. A despotic ruler may have absolute power, but such authority is based upon very unstable foundation. A constitutional ruler is more powerful than an absolute monarch, because the foundation of his power rests on the affection of his subjects and is therefore secure and cannot be shaken. At this moment, two rival political parties are on the verge of civil war in England over the Home Rule question. But the contending parties are united in their loyalty to King George. A declaration of His Imperial Majesty, that he would strengthen the constitution, on such a momentous occasion, will be regarded by the Persian nation as the *Magna Charta* of its rights and privileges. This auspicious event can also be turned into a potent means to strengthen the position of Persia in its relation with foreign Powers. It is noteworthy that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has been graciously pleased to send a special *Elchi* with an autograph letter congratulating the Shah on his auspicious coronation. Turkey and Persia are the two great Moslem States in the world, and the interests of Islam require that there should be a close understanding between the two. The frontier between Turkey and Persia has been settled by a joint Boundary Commission. The interests of the two Powers are identical. They are united by the ties of a common religion. The cordial feeling which the Sultan has displayed to the young Shah, and which the latter reciprocates, should be an incentive to the Turkish and Persian people to enter into closer relations with one another. The two Powers should avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of their subjects and devise means to promote the

HABLUL MATIN,
22nd July 1914.

BENGALIEE,
23rd July 1914.

commercial, educational and economic interests of their countries. The Turkish and the Persian people must stand or fall together.

443. The *Bengalee* remarks that evidently nobody likes the Conference which met on the initiative of the King to discuss the Home Rule question. There is a suppressed

The Home Rule Conference. feeling among responsible statesmen of the type of Lord Courtney and others that it represents a departure from constitutional practice and procedure; and it is viewed with distrust, if not with alarm. Such, indeed, is the solicitude of Englishmen to preserve from the slightest risk of danger the great constitution which has made England what it is. Lord Courtney raised the question of the authority of Parliament as affected by the Conference; and he elicited from Lord Crewe the assurance that there was no intention to supersede it and no such result would occur. The Labour Party recorded a strong Resolution against the Conference as an interference on the part of the Crown, and they also expressed regret at the inclusion in the Conference of two men who were practically rebels as indicating that henceforth the organization of force will be officially considered most effective in industrial and political disputes. The Irish Nationalists declared through Mr. Redmond that they took no responsibility for calling the Conference, and evidently they did not like it. It seems improbable that a Conference, held amid a universal outburst of suspicion and distrust, can lead to any useful result. But the unexpected has often happened in history and may again happen. His Majesty explained his interference on the present occasion in terms which we venture to think will allay all apprehension. "To-day," said His Majesty, "the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and the most sober-minded of my people." And His Majesty has intervened to prevent what he regards as an unthinkable calamity. The speech, the paper is confident, will put an end to the sense of anxiety and uneasiness felt by a large section of the people on constitutional grounds.

BENGALIEE,
24th July 1914.

444. The *Bengalee* remarks that it would by no means be an exaggeration to say that the eyes of the whole world are just now turned towards Ireland and the

The crisis in Ireland. very grave problem that is pressing there for solution. From a constitutional question of a minority trying to force its will on a majority, the situation has steadily drifted towards civil war. The enrolment and arming of thousands of volunteers by the Ulster men and the Nationalists can only be regarded as preparations for ultimate war. Language of the most violent kind and threats have been openly used, while the Orangemen have been incited to defy the authority of Parliament and, consequently, of the Crown. Finally, comes the intervention of the King, who summoned a Conference to arrive at some honourable compromise and avert civil war. This is an almost unprecedented event and its propriety has been challenged. But the whole Empire will recognise the wisdom of the action taken by the King and appreciate the constant anxiety of His Majesty for the welfare of his people and his Empire. The King's address read at the Conference has been discussed from various points of view, and apparently the Liberals have taken umbrage at certain expressions in the address. Considering that feeling is running very high on the Irish question, misunderstandings of every kind are unavoidable, but to call the King's address a Unionist M.P.'s oration, as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has done, is going too far. The address was handed to Mr. Asquith and it was read at the Conference after he and other Ministers had approved of it. Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith took the whole responsibility for the address. That ought to set at rest any controversy about the tone and the spirit of the address. As regards the context, there can hardly be any difference of opinion about the misgivings expressed by His Majesty, who says:—"It is unthinkable that we should be brought to the brink of fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment if handled in a spirit of generous compromise." It is this spirit that has been wanting throughout the struggle, though the journal thinks the Government have been very conciliatory. If it is true that both sides are displaying an unyielding attitude at the Conference then, there is no prospect of a compromise, and the probability is that Parliament will be soon dissolved.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

445. The *Herald* observes that a very sad outrage was committed on Sunday night a little after sunset. It was an attack deliberate and determined, similar to those

The Dacca assassination.

that had preceded it, on a man who was in the employment of the most important of the State departments that concerns itself with the preservation of peace in the country. On the one hand the peaceful tenor of life of our countrymen received a rude shock, while the rulers are once more baffled in their efforts to keep down the anarchical forces that have of late taken rise in this country. There can be but one feeling as regards the crime in the better mind of the people. Those, who look forward for their country's welfare and hold that true progress is possible only when law and order can prevail, will feel unqualified regret at the dastardly deed. But they are helpless. The authors of anarchy are as much regardless of the feeling in the country as they are up to now successful in frustrating the attempts to keep law and order. When the forces of the whole Government are apparently powerless to eradicate the evil, what chance is there for the mere wish of the community at large to act as a deterrent towards these crimes? The community feels the rude shock severely enough. Those who moved about this city during the last few days could perceive what a keen sense of disappointment and uncertainty pervaded the atmosphere all round. There is universal regret that such a crime should at a time like this besmirch the fair name of the Dacca district, while the whole Government, including His Excellency the Governor, is in its midst. The people of East Bengal therefore regard the crime with a sense of shame and helplessness. With shame, because the demon of anarchy should have raised its head before the very face of such a kind-hearted Governor; helplessness because however keen may be their feeling in the matter they are powerless. Their only hope is that a kind-hearted Governor, who has so much entered into the feelings of the people, will also realise their position.

HERALD,
21st July 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

446. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that a few weeks ago it published a letter from its Barisal correspondent, in which

Reduction of sentences in the Barisal conspiracy case.

he referred to a compromise under which it was supposed that the Government of Bengal had agreed to reduce the sentences passed on the accused in the Barisal conspiracy. No official pronouncement as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement has since then been made. The counsel for the defence, however, announced in a public print that he knew nothing about such a compromise. The release of Sailas Nath Mukharji proves that his statement regarding the compromise is not without foundation. Surely the matter is one in which the outside public are vitally interested, and the authorities gain nothing by keeping silent over it. Indeed, this circumstance has given rise to various sorts of rumours and speculations. The paper wishes some member would put a question in the Council to elicit some information about it. It is really a puzzle to the outside public to make out how it is that, if the accused were rightly punished by a competent court for such offences as they were charged with, their sentences should at all be reduced, and that so abruptly.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd July 1914.

(d)—Education.

447. The *Herald* remarks that the demand for higher education is growing apace in its part of the country. But,

Wanted—a college in Vikrampur.

Unfortunately, the present schools and colleges can hardly cope with the ever-increasing demand. No doubt the Government has, in recent years, increased the amount of public expenditure on the head of education; but it is well-known that a greater portion of this additional

HERALD,
18th July 1914.

grant is spent on inspection and supervision and for securing efficiency of teaching than for providing increased facilities for education. It is one of the primary duties of the State to educate the people whom they govern. There is dearth of sufficient colleges in this district and an absolute necessity of opening a fully equipped college in Vikrampur. The demand for collegiate education is nowhere greater than in Vikrampur; and if statistics were taken in all the colleges of Bengal, a large percentage of the students would be found to hail from the subdivision of Munshiganj. The necessity of higher collegiate education as a means of livelihood is felt most keenly by the people of this part of the province; for here, in Vikrampur, the middle class *bhadraloks*, having no other means of living, have to depend almost entirely on service. Most of the people being poor, they would far rather keep their children nearer home for education than undertake the trouble and expense of maintaining them at Calcutta and elsewhere. There are, besides, quite a large number of high schools in Vikrampur which can well feed a first grade college, if one were established at Munshiganj or other suitable place within the area. The hard lot of helpless students, at this time of the year, driven from college to college and from town to town, when seeking admission, must have attracted the notice of all and cannot but move a sympathetic heart to pity. This evil can only be remedied by a sufficient increase in the number of colleges, and Vikrampur seems to be a suitable area where a new college might well be started.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
24th July 1914.

448. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* criticises the attitude of the *Statesman* in attacking the Indian Press of Bengal for protesting against the supersession of Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar by Mr. Owston Smith and yet complaining over even the suggested appointment of an Indian to such a petty post as the Superintendentship of the Municipal market. The Indian Educational Service, which is practically a close preserve for Europeans whose number amounts to three figures, has perhaps only three or four Indians. All the other Indian, including scholars and savants of world wide reputation, have been vegetating on petty salaries in the subordinate ranks, the superior service having been stuffed with the flotsam and jetsam of the English Universities. That is not "racial monopoly"; but when the Indian pleads for the inclusion in that sacred preserve of a brilliant and veteran Indian Professor who is to constitute only the fourth or fifth Indian in a body composed of hundreds, it is then that the heavens are rent with cries of "racial monopoly" and "racial feuds"! The *Amrita Basar Patrika* would have given its Chowringhee contemporary some credit for a desire to handle the controversy with fairness and truthfulness if it had shown any regard for any of these virtues in its article. In the first place, it has given an exhaustive catalogue of the virtues of Mr. Owston Smith, to the minutest detail—his descent from a wealthy philanthropist; his double first class at Cambridge; his acquaintance with French, German and Italian histories; his pilgrimage to famous historical sites. But as regards Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar, why, he is no better and no more than the despicable "Author of the History of Aurangzeb"—which expression has been repeated three or four times, each time with a more pronounced sub-tone of sneer and contempt. The fact that he also took a double first class honours as B.A. in English History; has won the highest possible academical distinction that an Indian University can confer after undergoing the stiffest possible examination, in which history was one of the subjects taken up,—a distinction which is at least in no way inferior to a Cambridge double first class; that he has gathered unique experience as a senior Professor of History in one of the highest colleges of the Province—to the admiration of both his pupils and superiors;—all these have been carefully and probably wilfully suppressed. And if there is any case in which *suppressio veri* is tantamount to *suggestio falsi*, the present is certainly one. And it is such an incarnation of truth and righteousness that hurls the charge of falsehood against its opponent, the *Bengalee*, to whose credit it must be said that he has admitted all the unquestionably brilliant academical virtues of Mr. Smith. As to the "History of Aurangzeb," to belittle which so much attempt has been made, it needs only be said that it has behind it the most arduous original researches extending over several years. Moreover, as pointed out by the current number of the *Modern Review*, it has been recognised

both in India and Europe as "a most trustworthy and scholarly" work which holds "the reader breathless," and which has made its learned author the greatest living authority on the Moghul period of Indian History after the death of Mr. William Irvine. But, according to the *Statesman*, while the historical pilgrimages of Mr. Smith are "a most valuable qualification for infusing reality into the exposition of the English constitution and its growth," the ripe teaching, experience and pronounced capacity for original historical researches of Professor Sarkar cannot help the Indian student of history one iota! The journal believes the English Universities would not have acquired a tithe of their present fame and eminence had vacant professorships been filled up on the criterion laid down by the *Statesman*. One justification sought to be made out for the appointment of Mr. Smith is that the University Inspectors would not recommend the Patna College for the History Honours Course unless the staff were increased. If so, where was the difficulty in providing for an Assistant to Professor Sarkar from the Provincial Educational Service, which has unquestionably some very able Professors of History in it? As to the loss of Professor Sarkar's seniority that Mr. Smith's appointment will entail, the comforting assurance has been given, with charming simplicity, that Mr. Jadu Nath Sarkar will "remain in the same place, do the same work, draw the same salary as before, and he can continue to describe himself as senior Professor." The assertion in the last clause in the above sentence is, to imitate the laconic and amiable style of the *Statesman*, "false." It is not possible that the *Statesman* can be ignorant of the very fair rule that an I.E.S. man becomes automatically senior to a P.S. man, although the latter is incomparably superior to the former in point of qualifications and old enough to be his father. In this case, as was pointed out the other day, there is another stumbling-block in the way of Professor Sarkar retaining his seniority. For even after his 16 years of service his pay will be less by Rs. 50 than what Professor Smith will draw—another example of the extraordinary fairness and generosity with which the Indian is treated in the Educational Service. To the *Statesman* the James-Hornell controversy affords the scaffolding which makes him the redoubtable champion of a sense of fairness and justice that makes him boil over with indignation at the supersession of a qualified veteran by an inexperienced youth. Directly, however, he gets down to his customary level, he speaks and acts like a foolish peasant, and all his respect for fairness, justice and all his righteousness are dissolved into mercurial fluidity.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

449. The *Bengalee* remarks that some of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries have thrown their columns open to correspondents, according to whom the Hogg Market is a European market and therefore its Superintendent should be a European or a Eurasian. It is extremely difficult to understand what is meant by the expression "European market" so freely used in connection with the impending appointment of a Superintendent. It is neither owned by Europeans nor are its shopkeepers European. Its proprietary right is vested in the rate-payers of Calcutta, the majority of whom are Indians and contribute to the revenue of the Corporation to the extent of nine-tenths, as was pointed out by Mr. A. C. Banarji during the discussion of the last budget estimate and the shops in the market are owned entirely by Indians. In the circumstances the market, if anything, is an Indian market, and to say that it is European is a gross travesty of facts. It is, however, urged that as it is largely patronised by the Europeans of the town, it answers the description of a European market and should have, therefore, a European or a Eurasian for its Superintendent. This false issue has been raised with a view to prevent an Indian, however deserving, from getting an appointment which carries with it good pay and free quarters as well. According to some of these correspondents, even a Eurasian who disowns the land of his birth and is in his turn disowned by the European, is good enough and should have preference over an Indian! The British Colonies have no place for the

BENGALUR,
2nd July 1914.

Indians, the race feeling—the colour prejudice—which is a recent growth in the British Isles, has made the position of Indian students there all but positively intolerable, and are Indians therefore to be treated as helots even in their own country? The principal qualifications necessary for the appointment are, of course, honesty, administrative capacity and a proper sense of finance. It is absurd to suggest that an Indian with these qualifications cannot be found. If there can be found Indians competent enough to be members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, in which capacity they have to deal with and manage not only ordinary Europeans but also the members of that superior body known as the "Heaven-born Service," surely one can be found to serve with efficiency as the Superintendent of the Hogg Market. The journal believes that not very long ago, immediately before the appointment of Mr. Limpus, an Indian officer of the Corporation acted as Superintendent of the market for several months and, as such, gave in every respect complete satisfaction to the tenants in the market, the public and the Corporation. Why cannot the same officer be appointed to the post? The appointment now practically rests with the Sub-Committee of six members, two of whom only are elected Commissioners. The Chairman has, therefore, on his side an absolute majority of votes in it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st July 1914.

450. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the unseemly agitation in the Superintendentship of the Hogg Market, which a narrow-minded section of the European community, backed by some of the Anglo-Indian journals, are taking part over the New Market Superintendentship affair will not certainly redound to their credit or reputation. The situation, in brief, is this. An officer on a pretty handsome pay is appointed to superintend the affairs of the market. The accident that Europeans form the majority of the customers in the market should not be allowed to loom so large, for the Superintendent is to control the vendors and underlings and not the customers. Those Europeans who have raised such an awful howl over this simple affair can hardly mean that their victuals will all be poisoned if an Indian looks after them. Lastly, it has to be remembered that the New Market is constructed and maintained out of funds contributed, not exclusively by the European community, but by the general body of tax-payers, of whom Europeans form the minority. Is then the appointment of an Indian Superintendent under such circumstances such a terrible catastrophe as to upset a community reputed alike for its strong nerves and sturdy common sense?

BENGALIAN,
23rd July 1914.

451. The *Bengalee* remarks that it has more than once drawn the attention of Government to the absence of a properly constituted Tribunal. It is, however, time that the Government knew that in this connection there exists a real grievance which it is the duty of the authorities to remove without any loss of time. There are many appeals now pending, but there is no Judge to hear them. Mr. Justice Walmsley is supposed to be the present President of the Tribunal, but he being on the High Court Bench, cannot be expected to hear any of the cases awaiting disposal by the Tribunal. While the acquisition of land is pushed forward by the Trust, people whose lands have been acquired and who are aggrieved by reason of the insufficiency of the compensation awarded to them, cannot get any relief. There is a strong and a growing feeling in this connection, and the paper again draws the attention of the Government to set matters right by an early appointment of a President of the Tribunal with instructions to dispose of the pending cases with due expedition. It is neither to the interest of the Trust, the operations of which are looked upon with considerable disfavour, nor to that of the Government to permit a feeling of mistrust or alarm to grow in connection with the statutory "improvement" of Calcutta.

The Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALIAN,
23rd July 1914.

452. The *Bengalee*, commenting on the necessity of improving the fisheries of Bengal, remarks that, notwithstanding the vast potentialities of the industry, nothing has been done systematically or on an adequate scale for its development. And what

Bengal fisheries.

is more, Bengal is now in a very bad way so far as fish-supply is concerned. The rivers and artificial water-ways that formerly yielded an abundant supply of fish are everywhere reported to have almost exhausted their resources. The village fishermen have in some places disappeared owing to the ravages of malaria. Under the circumstances, there ought to be a regular survey of the present condition of the fishing industry. The bulletins that appear on the subject from time to time have done little practical good. Both the Government and the people have not sufficiently done their duty in this respect. No organised attempt has been made to instruct the fishermen in up-to-date methods of fish-culture and fish-preservation. It is hoped Mr. T. Southwell's new bulletin on the subject will provide the necessary stimulus and afford the necessary materials for a thorough investigation that will lead to practical results.

453. The *Be. galee* says it has read with great pleasure the speech of Sir Daood Khan, K.C.M.G., the Persian Consul-General in India, delivered on Tuesday last at a meeting of the Persian residents. The Consul-General spoke in terms of high praise of the cordial feeling which all classes of Indians entertain towards Persia. During his short stay in this country, Sir Daood Khan has been much struck with the friendly sentiments of the Indians towards his country. The paper assures the Persian Consul-General that the Hindus have the greatest sympathy for Persia. The success of parliamentary government in Persia will strengthen the claims of our countrymen for self-government. The *Bengalee* is also glad to learn that the trade between Persia and India is increasing, and hopes that the enterprising citizens of Bombay will give another example of their commercial aptitude by promoting business with Persia, which is so close to their Presidency. The Consul-General has urged that the Persian Government should be allowed to work out the reforms for their country's welfare without foreign interference. This is a just demand and it is a matter for congratulation that His Excellency the Viceroy has adhered to this policy in his dealings with the Persian Cabinet. In this connection, the paper expresses its strong disapproval of the attitude of the Hare Street journal in advocating a policy of interference on the part of the British Government in Southern Persia, because Russia has gained considerable advantages in the Northern Provinces by pursuing a high-handed policy. Britain, says the *Englishman*, has suffered great loss of prestige by the policy of non-intervention. The *Englishman* has the effrontery to contradict Sir Daood Khan, when he observed that things were improving in Persia. But Sir Edward Grey has also taken the same view of the Persian situation in a recent speech in Parliament. The increase of trade is strong evidence that the administration is improving. The *Englishman*, like the *London Times*, is eager that England should make a breach of the convention and follow the example of Russia and aggrandise herself in Persia; and he shows an utter disregard of all notions of propriety by expressing these views on such an auspicious occasion.

BENGALURU,
24th July 1914.

The Persian Coronation celebration.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1914.

